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tionary, being for guineas in Belfast $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. Discount on bank notes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Exchange in Dublin $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Probably in our next Month's Report we shall be able to state the decision of the American Congress on the embargo. Until we hear of their proceedings we must continue in painful suspense on this subject, which now comes so closely home to us in this quarter of the empire.

We are now beginning to feel more forcibly the inconveniences of the American embargo, and the shutting up of the northern ports of Europe. Flax and cotton have advanced enormously. In consequence of which brown linens have become very dear. The prices have risen so much within these few weeks, as to make it questionable, how far it may be safe to purchase at present prices. The heavy losses sustained after the high prices in 1799 ought not to be forgotten. If linens continue to advance, they may not probably meet a ready sale, when they are brought to a white market, and some cheaper temporary substitute may be found for them in domestic economy. Linen yarn both hand-spun, and mill-spun is greatly advanced.

If the embargo is not speedily removed, and the probability is against its removal, we appear to be on the eve of an alarming crisis. Less flaxseed was sown last spring than usual. The wet summer injured the crop to a considerable degree, and prevented the saving of flaxseed. If the American embargo be continued, and the Northern ports remain shut, we can get no supply of flax to make up for last year's deficient crop, and for the increased demand from England and Scotland, for both flax and yarn to supply the importations which formerly were brought from Russia. We shall likewise be without a sufficient supply of flaxseed for next crop. These are truly alarming circumstances, and require immediate care; it behoves government, as well as those concerned in the trade, and indeed all who wish well to the peace of this country, to consider of our probable situation, if our chief manufacture should be stopped by the want of materials, and the majority of the people consequently thrown out of employment. Speculators, both in Dublin and Belfast, have been active in making large purchases of white linens. Enlarged views of public utility, should interest the community to lose no time in proclaiming the danger, and as far as their efforts can go, to endeavour to ward it off. The orders of Council have brought on this distressful situation. The Linen-drappers of this province, should lose no time in calling a general meeting of the trade at Armagh, or some central situation, to lay the danger which is so justly apprehended, before the King, and both houses of parliament, by suitable petitions. No palliatives will do. The stopping of the exportation of flax and yarn, from one part of the Empire to another, would be only a vexatious measure, attempting to throw the burthen off ourselves on others. Such a modification of the orders of council, as would induce the Americans to remove the embargo, is the only substantial remedy. Time presses! The ships with flaxseed must soon leave America, to be in time for our spring sowing. It is impossible to calculate on the consequences, if flaxseed do not arrive to supply the spring demand.

MEDICAL REPORT.

List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from October 20, till November 20.

Barometer.....highest.	30 0	Thermometer.....highest.	57 0
mean.	29 5	mean.	46 7
lowest.	28 6	lowest.	40 9
<i>Synachus</i> ,	5	A fever both of the nature of nervous and inflammatory.	
<i>Cynanche Tonsillaris</i> ,	2		
<i>Erysipelas</i> ,	3	Saint Anthony's fire, or rose.	
<i>Variola</i> ,	12	Small-pox.	
<i>Scarlatina</i> ,	2	Scarlet fever.	
<i>Ophthalmia</i> ,	2	Inflammation of the eyes.	
<i>Anaurosis</i> ,	1	Blindness without apparent disease.	
<i>Abortus</i> ,	2	Abortion.	
<i>Icterus</i> ,	1	Jaundice.	
<i>Colica Spasmodica</i> ,	2	Cholic.	
<i>Ascites</i> ,	1	Dropsy of the belly.	
<i>Anasarca</i> ,	2	General dropsy.	
<i>Phtysis Pulmonalis</i> ,	2	Consumption.	

<i>Asthma</i> ,	2	Asthma or shortness of breath.
<i>Dyspepsia</i> ,	3	Indigestion.
<i>Incubus</i> ,	1	Night-mare.
<i>Asthenia</i> ,	4	Nervous debility.
<i>Catarrhus</i> ,	3	Common cold.
<i>Diarrhœa</i> ,	2	Looseness.
<i>Hysteria</i> ,	1	Hysterics.
<i>Arthrodynia</i> ,	3	Chronic rheumatism.
<i>Hemiplegia</i> ,	1	Palsy of one side.
<i>Epilepsia Cerebralis</i> , .	1	Convulsions, or falling sickness.
<i>Herpes</i> ,	4	Ringworm, or tetter.
<i>Carcinoma mammae</i> , . .	1	Cancerous breast.
<i>Scrophula</i> ,	3	King's evil.
<i>Syphilis</i> ,	10	Venereal disease.
<i>Gonorrhœa</i> ,		
<i>Morbi Infantiles</i> , . . .	25	Febrile, and bowel and febrile complaints of children.

In looking over this, our catalogue of human woes, it will afford an ample subject for the Philosopher who wishes to investigate the causes of diseases and to trace them to their original sources. Many of them no doubt are natural and peculiar to man, but many may be with equal certainty referred to the baneful influence of habits long established, and adopted with the almost unanimous approbation of society; some of which though highly laudable in themselves when used with moderation, may, by being carried to excess, become equally obnoxious and insalutary with those which more glaringly exhibit their mischievous effects; as an instance of this it is only necessary to view a number of men, women and particularly children, released at night from a cotton factory, after a confinement of twelve or fourteen hours, with the exception of one hour for dinner; are their squalid, dejected, and sickly looks to be considered as the usual consequences of moderate labour in the open air or in a well ventilated apartment? No; they are the unerring indices of overstrained industry in an unwholesome and confined atmosphere. Mankind has been justly divided into the selfish and social, or into those whose pleasures principally arise from the gratification of their appetites, and those whose most agreeable sensations originate from their sympathizing with the feelings of others; and men in general are esteemed by their acquaintances in proportion as they may be referred to the latter class; therefore how much more praiseworthy would it be, were the cultivation of the minds as well as the preservation of the health of the working classes an object equally interesting to their employers with the accumulation of wealth. Sure I am that one time or other, perhaps, on the bed of sickness, or at the hour of death, Truth and hoary Time, that trier of all things, would impress on our minds the greatest solace under affliction, viz. the seal of self approbation.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From October 20, till November 20.

21. The Swallows, whose numbers have been gradually decreasing, were no longer observed after this. But the common Wren, the Robin Red-breast, and the Wood-lark, continue in mild bright days to enliven the Country with their songs.

30. This being a mild calm evening, the common Bat (*Vespertilio murinus*) was seen flying.

Wagtails (*Motacilla alba*) which for some time appeared in unusual numbers, have almost all taken their departure.

2. November. The Redwing (*Turdus Iliacus*) appeared.

3. The Hor, or that insect vulgarly called the Bomb Clock (*Scarabæus Stercorarius*) flying about this evening.

5. The Field fare (*Turdus pilaris*) appearing with the Redwing, in much greater quantities than usual at this season.

6. Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) and great blue flowering Aster, (*Aster grandiflorus*) flowering.

8. Found in Belfast market the Dun Diver (*Mergus Castor*) and the Lesser Gullinot (*Uria Minor*) both rare birds.

11. Naked Flowering Crocus (*Crocus nudiflorus*) flowering